

JOB WORK.
THIS OFFICE
IS THE
PLACE TO
BRING IT TO
IF YOU
WANT STYLE.

KEOWEE



COURIER

ALL KINDS
OF
COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE
POSTERS,
PAMPHLETS,
BLANKS, &c.

TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY, THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN.

BY JAYNES, SHELOR, SMITH & STECK.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, APRIL 20, 1890.

NEW SERIES, NO. 55.—VOLUME I.—NO. 16.

HEARTLESSNESS OF HALL.

CONFESSION OF A WIFE MURDERER BEFORE HIS HANGING.

Implicates His Mother in the Crime. Tells How He Brutally Murdered His Wife.

CROSSVILLE, TENN., April 13.—Hiram Hall, a prominent farmer, was hanged here to-day for the murder of his wife.

Hall made a confession of the crime yesterday, stating that he had been urged to kill his wife by his own mother, who wanted to get rid of her daughter-in-law. He said that he waited for his wife at a deep well near the house until she came there for water, and as she stooped over to draw water, he pushed her in.

"She caught by the sides of the well," he said, "and clung there pleading for life, but my mother urged me on, and I seized a large stone and struck the almost fainting woman on the head with all my force, and she dropped lifeless into the water. Later my mother came in and told me Ida was trying to get out, and go and finish her. I then went out with a long plank beat her on the head until I knew there was no life in her. After this my mother tried to get me to kill my father, but I could not do that."

After Hall's arrest and the facts became known in the county, it became necessary to remove him to another county to protect him against mob violence, the crime being the most diabolical and heartless ever known in that section of the State.

Do Not Be Fooled

With the idea that any preparation your druggist may put up and try to sell you will purify your blood like Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has a reputation—it has earned it its record. It is prepared under the personal supervision of educated pharmacists who know the nature, quality and medicinal effect of all the ingredients used. Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all forms of blood disease when other medicines fail to do any good. It is the world's great spring medicine and the one true blood purifier.

Is the Millennium at Hand?

The cats and rats are fraternizing in Lancaster, S. C., lying down and cavorting together in a manner altogether startling to the student of feline lore. Several young cats and young rats are the objects of the same solicitude of the mother: of the kittens, partaking together of nourishment from the same maternal fountain, wherefore the wonder-stricken editor of the Keowee remarks: "We have always heard that when cats go back on rats you may look out for the millennium. If there be any truth in this old saying, the time for tying the devil is at hand, for the finest monsters in the county have discarded their side arms and made peace with all rodents, from infancy to old age. They have most assuredly 'gone back on' what has been regarded from time immemorial as the choicest diet of well-bred cats and aristocratic Chinamen, namely, a rompin' rodent, roasted or rare."

Not Cheap Goods, BUT Good Goods Cheap

I do not try to sell the Cheapest Goods in town, but it is my aim to give the Best Value for your money and to please every customer.

This week I have a small lot of REMNANT SUMMER LAWNS to offer at a Sacrifice.

Come and look at them. We take pleasure in showing our Goods.

Respectfully,

C. M. NIELD.
T. E. Alexander,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.
Fertilizers.

My FERTILIZERS are BETTER and CHEAPER than ever before, I have the best on the market.

A BLOOD-CURDLING CRIME.

ASSAULT OF A GEORGIA LADY MAY BE BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Revolting Details as Told by Victim—The Fiend Surrounded in a Swamp.

PALMETTO, GA., April 13.—A posse, composed of citizens of Campbell, Hall and Coweta counties, is in pursuit of Sam Hose, the negro who last night assassinated Alfred Cranford at his home near here and then assaulted the dead man's wife, and there now seems no chance for the negro to escape.

When Hose is caught he will either be lynched and his body riddled with bullets or he will be burned at the stake. There is a possibility of his being brought to this place and executed. Mrs. Cranford, one of his victims and the wife of the murdered man, desires to be present.

Hose is surrounded in a swamp and that he will be executed there is no possible doubt, as the leaders of the mob are determined men.

Gov. Candler has offered a reward of \$250 for the delivery of Sam Hose to the Sheriff of Fulton county.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of the murder of Alfred Cranford, at Palmetto, Wednesday night, as told by E. D. Sharkey, of Atlanta, who visited Palmetto Thursday, makes the deed one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in Georgia. Mr. Sharkey went to the scene of the crime because of his acquaintance with the entire Cranford family.

The account of the murder told by Mr. Sharkey was given him by Mrs. Cranford, wife of the murdered man. Mr. Sharkey said:

"I have never in my life ever heard of a more dastardly crime. Alfred Cranford was twenty-six years of age and had been married six years, having four little children, the youngest eight months old. This negro, Sam Hose, has been working for Alfred Cranford for some time, and was regarded as a steady workman. Of late, however, he has made threats against Cranford to the other negroes on the place, and these negroes told Mr. Cranford."

"Cranford told his father, G. E. Cranford, and on the night before the murder borrowed a pistol from him. G. E. Cranford lives three miles from Palmetto and Alfred, the murdered man, lived with his family a mile further out. Wednesday night, Mr. Alfred Cranford had just begun eating his supper, when Sam Hose came to the house. Cranford called him and the negro did not answer. Cranford called again. This time Hose answered and entered the house, not by the regular door, but through Mrs. Cranford's room. He had taken off his shoes and when first Mrs. Cranford saw him he had an ax upraised over the head of her husband."

"Before she could scream he had brought the blade down upon Mr. Cranford's head, splitting his skull to the floor. The negro then struck him on both temples with the handle of the ax, driving his victim on the left side of his face and in the left side. Black bruises on the body corroborate this. Cranford lived three hours after the blows had been struck."

"The negro then compelled Mrs. Cranford to accompany him while he robbed the house, and she carried her youngest baby on one arm and with the other carried a lantern."

"He then made her return with him to the room in which the murder had been committed. Here one of the little baby girls began crying and asked her mother, 'What is Sam doing?' Whereupon the negro struck the child on the side of her head, knocking the little girl about six or eight feet. He then snatched the eight-months-old baby from the arms of its mother and dashed it to the floor. The baby may not live."

"Then with renewed threats of death in case she made the slightest outcry, Sam Hose assaulted Mrs. Cranford, literally within arms-reach of where the brains were oozing from her husband's head. After committing the assault the negro said: 'Now I am through with my work; let them kill me if they can,' and left the house."

"Mrs. Cranford took her four children, and, not daring to make an outcry, made her way to the home of her father-in-law, one-half mile distant. When at the gate she could contain her feelings no longer and began screaming. When Mr. Cranford reached her side she was lying unconscious on the ground, having fainted from her terrible experience."

"She told the story when she recovered consciousness, however, and it took only a few moments to raise the alarm throughout the entire country for miles around. The family is so well known and stands so high in the county that the people will not tolerate the crime. When those people catch that negro there is going to be a lynching sure, and they will be right."

PALMETTO, March 15.—Up to the present time Sam Hose has not been caught. The mob is still in pursuit of him.

FELL IN A WELL.

Stayed Four Days at the Bottom—Nearly Starved when Rescued.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., April 14.—John Willis, a negro working on Dr. McGowan's place, at Kibahle, twelve miles out from this place, fell into an old well on the place last Thursday night and was not rescued until Monday afternoon.

The well is forty feet deep and is in an old field. Willis was walking across the field Thursday night, and it being dark he fell headlong into the well. He was considerably shocked, but not badly hurt. He had no way to get out and yelled himself hoarse. After he had been in the well four days he heard some plowmen and called to them. They heard him and he was rescued almost starved to death.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,

Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Political Story from Washington.

The following is printed in the daily papers of the State, coming from a Washington correspondent of a recent date: "The report comes from a somewhat circuitous route, and we will not undertake to vouch for its accuracy. It is to the effect that a treaty of peace has been made between Senator Tillman and his former political rival, Gen. M. C. Butler, and the programme is said to be that Gen. Butler will endeavor to return to the Senate as the successor of the present junior Senator, J. L. McLaurin, at the expiration of the latter's term. My informant, who was in South Carolina recently and mingled with the members of the Tillman-Latimer Congressional excursion party, says there is not the slightest possibility of defeating Senator Tillman for re-election, and at present there is a feeling that Senator McLaurin did not represent the views of a majority of his party when he voted with the Republicans to ratify the peace treaty. There is a disposition to reorganize the Democratic lines in South Carolina and bring back into the regular organization men like Gen. Butler, Hampton and others who have heretofore antagonized the Tillman faction in the Palmetto State. It is claimed that Senator Tillman has had some of the rough edges worn off of his nature while in the Senate, and he is less objectionable to his former antagonists than he was a few years ago. Gen. Butler's popularity, together with his ability, would go a long way towards rendering him acceptable to the followers of Tillman."

"Before she could scream he had brought the blade down upon Mr. Cranford's head, splitting his skull to the floor. The negro then struck him on both temples with the handle of the ax, driving his victim on the left side of his face and in the left side. Black bruises on the body corroborate this. Cranford lived three hours after the blows had been struck."

"The negro then compelled Mrs. Cranford to accompany him while he robbed the house, and she carried her youngest baby on one arm and with the other carried a lantern."

"He then made her return with him to the room in which the murder had been committed. Here one of the little baby girls began crying and asked her mother, 'What is Sam doing?' Whereupon the negro struck the child on the side of her head, knocking the little girl about six or eight feet. He then snatched the eight-months-old baby from the arms of its mother and dashed it to the floor. The baby may not live."

"Then with renewed threats of death in case she made the slightest outcry, Sam Hose assaulted Mrs. Cranford, literally within arms-reach of where the brains were oozing from her husband's head. After committing the assault the negro said: 'Now I am through with my work; let them kill me if they can,' and left the house."

"Mrs. Cranford took her four children, and, not daring to make an outcry, made her way to the home of her father-in-law, one-half mile distant. When at the gate she could contain her feelings no longer and began screaming. When Mr. Cranford reached her side she was lying unconscious on the ground, having fainted from her terrible experience."

"She told the story when she recovered consciousness, however, and it took only a few moments to raise the alarm throughout the entire country for miles around. The family is so well known and stands so high in the county that the people will not tolerate the crime. When those people catch that negro there is going to be a lynching sure, and they will be right."

PALMETTO, March 15.—Up to the present time Sam Hose has not been caught. The mob is still in pursuit of him.

GOOD WORK AT CLEMSON.

DR. A. C. TRUE, A GOVERNMENT EXPERT, HAS JUST VISITED THAT PLACE.

He Talks Interestingly of the College, and What is Being Done There.

Dr. A. C. True spent yesterday in Charleston, the guest of Mr. J. C. Hemphill. Dr. True is connected with the office of experiment stations of the United States department of agriculture, and is now on a tour of examination and inspection through the Southern and Southwestern States. The itinerary of the present trip will not only cause him to visit every State in the South, but will take him as far West as Arizona. The exact business of the gentleman is to visit all the experiment stations, take notice of the progress of the work, advise with the staff of experimentalists at each station and make a general report of the same to the agricultural department. In pursuance of this mission Dr. True has just visited Clemson College, and, being a thoroughly practical scientist, as well as a keen observer, he talks entertainingly and instructively of what he saw and of what he thinks should be done at this State College, where the United States experiment station is located. In speaking on the subject Dr. True said:

"I found that the experiment work at Clemson had improved a great deal during the last year. Better arrangements have been made to successfully carry on the work and additional improvements are being added to the system as rapidly as conditions will permit. One of the very best moves at Clemson during the past year has been to concentrate the work. Heretofore there has not been sufficient distinction between the general farming for commercial purposes and the experimental station. I was glad to see that this disadvantage, under which the station labored in former years, has been in a great measure remedied. The experiments for the next twelve months will be entirely separate and distinct from the commercial farming. Another change which will cause the experiments to progress is the fact that two of the departments heretofore maintained will be abandoned. A geologist and a dairymen were on the staff of the station, with results insufficient to warrant the expense of keeping them. They have been dropped from the faculty and the saving in the expenses by doing away with those two departments will give additional funds for the other work."

"The principal work at present is in the nature of field experiments. Under this head also comes the fertilizer practical tests. Cotton, forage plants, potatoes and other vegetables are receiving a great deal of attention, with good results. Fruits, apples, pears and some peaches are being experimented with in different ways. Poultry is also the subject of much care and study. Breeding and feeding are the principal subjects of investigation under this head. Another investigation is going on that should interest the people of this part of the State not a little: it concerns rice. Of late years a disease called 'smut' has developed in the rice of some parts of South Carolina. The Clemson station has arrived at the conclusion that this disease is an importation from Japan and it took its stand in this State by mixing the seed of the two countries in some manner. The Clemson experimentalists took up the case right away and are now of the opinion that 'smut' in rice can be treated just the same as it is treated in the seed of other cereal grains. A bulletin on this subject will shortly be issued and all grain planters will secure a copy of it. By the way, it might be important to mention that arrangements have been completed at Clemson to publish more bulletins than heretofore, containing full reports of the results in all important experiments. The farmers' institutes are being encouraged by the staff at the Clemson station. 'The national department advises all stations, as well as Clemson, to adopt permanent lines for experiments and stick to them. A few important subjects, well studied, are worth a great deal more to the agriculturists of the country than meagre information concerning a number of subjects. The funds by which the stations are supported warrant thorough investigations along a few lines, but are not sufficiently large for experiments in many branches at one time. The best thing the Clemson or any other board of trustees can do is to select a few very important lines of experiment, get good men on the station staff, keep politics and everything else but business out of the work. Then results will follow, results that will be beneficial to the people of the country and well worth the money paid for them."

Dr. True left Charleston last night for the Florida station, where he will spend a few days and then continue his investigations through the rest of his territory, and will return to Washington to collaborate the individual reports from each station.—News and Courier, April 14.

MIND READER FATHOMS A MYSTERY.

Identified the Negro who Murdered his Aunt and the Gully Man Confessed.

CAMILLA, GA., April 14.—Ananda Smike, an old negro woman, who lives with her husband, Moses Smike, near Baconton Station, this county, mysteriously disappeared last Saturday night. Jim Remhardt, a nephew of Moses Smike, was suspected of having murdered the old woman. Jim was arrested and carried before a justice, but, after investigation, was discharged.

Yesterday Jim Remhardt and some other negroes called at the house of Dr. Posey, a mind reader, to ascertain the facts in the case. Jim was identified as the murderer. He confessed and designated the place of burial, where the body has since been found. Jim is now in jail awaiting the action of the court.

Derangements of menstrual functions produce miscarriages. Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets correct derangements.

A Carolinian's Opinion of the Cuban Patriots.

W. M. Wilson, a member of the Second S. C. Regiment, has been writing letters from Cuba to his home paper, the Florence Times. His last letter contains an account of the departure from Cuba and the trip to Tampa. The following is his opinion of the Cubans that have come under his observation:

"Many a soldier will go home with a much more elevated opinion of the Spaniards than he had when we first came here, although they do not proclaim the fact from their house tops. Havana is full of Spaniards and they are the most civilized inhabitants of the Isle of Cuba to-day. They are not cut throats, nor bandits either, as many of us are wont to believe. As a class the Cubans are a low set of thieving out laws, whose sole delight is to sit in the saddle, wield the machete and have it said that he is the Napoleon of Napoleons. They will accept Uncle Sam's \$3,000,000 very reluctantly, but once in their hands you will see the most gorgeously uniformed set of 'hussy' bandits of the age."

"If I were asked the question, 'Do you consider the Cubans capable of self-government?' I would reply emphatically no."

They've imitated everything else, but they've never been able to imitate the quality of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Programme of Union Meeting.

FORT MADISON, S. C., April 10, 1890.—Editors COURIER: Please publish the following programme of union meeting of the Second District:

Will meet with the Fort Madison church on Saturday before the fifth Sunday in April at 10 o'clock A. M. Devotional services led by Rev. J. J. Parnell.

1st Query: Higher attainment in Christian life; how shall it be attained? Opened by J. W. Reynolds.

2d Query: Are we as oppressed Christians not doing the cause of Christ a great injury in professing to be that which we do not practice? Can we be saved in so doing? By J. A. Volles.

SUNDAY MORNING. Sunday School mass meeting. Query: What are the duties of Christian parents in regard to the moral and intellectual development of their children? Rev. F. J. Vermillion. Sermon at 11 o'clock A. M. by Rev. F. J. Vermillion. For Committee.

W. F. Rawl, New Brookland, S. C., writes: Have used Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine many years, and consider it the best liver medicine made. I regard it a miracle compared with Zöllin's regulator.

When one compares the American loss in the Spanish war with the loss in battle in the late war the figures appear trifling indeed. In a list of twenty brigades in one battle the casualties are given. Anderson, S. C., in the battle of Gaines' Mill heads the list. Out of 1,225 carried into action, 774 were killed and wounded, being a loss of 63 per cent, the smallest loss in the list being 28 per cent. Seven out of the twenty mentioned show a loss exceeding 80 per cent. Eight show a loss of between 40 and 60 per cent.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

GOOD ADVICE TO NEGROES.

BOOKER WASHINGTON TELLS THEM TO VOTE FOR AND WITH DEMOCRATS.

Is There Any Reason Why the Negro Should Oppose the Southern White Man?

The most sensible and practical negro of prominence in the South is Prof. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., and he is thoroughly independent in his views. In answering the request of a prominent colored man in North Carolina as to what should be done to allay the present conflict between the races, Prof. Washington clearly advises him to make alliance with the triumphant Democracy. He says in the letter:

"I have been asking myself lately some rather serious questions, and I want to put one or two of them to you. Is there any reason why the negroes in the South should continue to oppose the Southern white man in his politics? Is not this the source of nearly all our troubles? Unconsciously we seem to have gotten the idea into our blood and bones that we are only acting in a manly way when we oppose Southern white men with our votes."

"I believe that Governor Johnston, of Alabama, is just as good a friend to the black man as Hon. Wm. Youngblood, of Alabama. Hon. Wm. Youngblood has about 400 white followers, and Governor Johnston has about 500,000 white followers in Alabama. Why should we follow Mr. Youngblood with his 400 white followers rather than Governor Johnston with his 500,000 followers when no principle is at stake?"

"Why is it that the negro in Cuba has surpassed us in settling his race problem? Is it not because the negro in Cuba has made the white man's interest their own?"

"For example, suppose during the agitation of the freedom of Cuba the negro had continued to espouse the cause of Spain instead of the cause of the whites in Cuba? Would not the white Cubans have grown furious against the black man in Cuba?"

"In some way, by some method, we must bring the race to the point where it will cease to feel that the only way for it to succeed is to oppose everything suggested or put forth by the Southern white man."

"This I consider one of our real problems. I confess that personally I have brought myself wholly to the point that I should like to see the whole race get to, but I rarely ask these questions to put you to thinking along those lines if you have not already begun to do so."

"I believe that there are thousands of white Democrats in North Carolina who are 50 per cent better friends to the negro than Governor Russell, and I see no necessity in continuing to follow Governor Russell who has no power to protect, or if he has the power, does not exercise it—rather than the white men who can protect us if we cease to continually and forever oppose them."

Malaria cannot find a lodgment in the system while the liver is in perfect order. Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine is the best regulator.

A Boy's Composition on Newspapers

An exchange publishes the following composition on "Newspapers," written by a little boy:

"I don't know how newspapers come in the world. I don't think God does either, for he ain't got nothing to say bout them, and editor ain't in the Bible. I think the editor is one of the missing links you hear about and strayed into the brush 'till after the flood, then sneaked out and wrote the things up, and has been here ever since. I don't think he ever dies. I never saw a dead 'un and never heard of one gettin' licked. Our paper is a mighty poor 'un. The editor goes without underclothes all winter, don't wear no socks, and paw hain't paid his subscription in five years."

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

That men are saved by hope is a fact of experience as well as a discovery of revelation, for nothing good or great was ever achieved by a perfectly hopeless man.

Will Potatoes Pay?

Will it pay to grow sweet potatoes in large quantities for sale at fifteen cents a bushel? This is a question that we would be glad to have some of our readers answer, either affirmatively or negatively, giving the reasons for the conclusion reached. We would deem it a favor for as many as possible of the farmers of Sumter county to give us an opinion on the matter, for an affirmative answer may decide the location in this city of a large starch factory that would consume one to five thousand bushels of potatoes a day.

All farmers who have had experience in growing sweet potatoes are qualified to speak, for they know how many bushels an acre will produce, the amount of manure required, the cost of cultivation, cost of harvesting and hauling to the nearest depot. Therefore we ask our readers to think of the matter, write out their opinions and send them to us at their leisure.

In the query, the price of potatoes is fixed at fifteen cents a bushel for the reason that fifteen cents was the lowest price mentioned by the Southern Starch Company prospectors who where in this city last week looking for a suitable location for a factory. The same price, whether it be fifteen or twenty cents a bushel, will be paid at all depots within easy reach of the factory, consequently the farmer who lives fifteen, twenty-five or more miles from this place, but near a depot, will be on the same footing as the farmer at the factory door. The potatoes richest in starch, and therefore more valuable to a starch factory, are the Southern Queen and Bohama varieties, which are, we have been reliably informed by experienced farmers, the most prolific and at the same time the easiest cultivated. A comparative statement showing the relative net profit that a farmer can realize from potatoes, corn or cotton, at current market prices for the two last named products and fifteen cents a bushel for potatoes, would be of decided interest, and we trust some of our readers will make up such a statement from his own experience as a producer of the three crops mentioned.

Speaking off hand and with only such random information as we have been enabled to gather here and there in the course of conversation with various farmers, we are decidedly inclined to believe that there is more clear money to be realized from the sale of sweet potatoes at fifteen cents a bushel than there is in cotton at six cents a pound. This may be a erroneous belief and we shall be under obligations to the one that points out the error. The average crop of cotton does not yield in excess of 250 pounds of lint to the acre, in fact, the records prove that the average is much less than that, therefore the gross income from an acre of cotton is only \$15. We have been informed that it is easier and far cheaper to make an acre produce 200 bushels of potatoes than 250 pounds of lint cotton, consequently the gross income from an acre of potatoes would be \$30, just double the price of the cotton from the same land. But should the yield of potatoes be only 100 bushels to the acre, we believe the net profit would be greater than on 250 pounds of cotton, because the fertilizer bill would be less, the cost of cultivation would be less and the cost of harvesting and marketing would be less than for cotton.—Sumter Watchman.

Dr. M. A. Simmons' Liver Medicine clears the complexion, gives buoyancy to the mind, cures headache, regulates the stomach, bowels and liver.

There is a bill before the Massachusetts Legislature to make it compulsory to use wide instead of narrow tires on vehicles. The statesman who drafted the bill has become tired of seeing the State spend money to fix up the roads and then have them cut up by these narrow tires.

General Joseph Wheeler has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration on occasion of the Confederate re-union in Charleston.

Mothers wishing stout, healthy girls should give them Simmons' Squaw Vine Wine or Tablets as they approach puberty.